

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest village newspaper published in Kentucky.

Terms—\$1 in advance, 20¢ per issue within each month, postpaid, at which time all subscriptions will be due and chargeable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1855.

More Evidence.—In the "Supplement," sent out by us last week, was given the affidavits of a number of persons, proving beyond cavil and to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced minds, that on foreigners rests the blame of commencing the riots at Louisville on the 6th inst., and fastening upon them and their leaders the entire responsibility. Since then the "Louisville Journal" has published the annexed affidavit of Mr. James McDonald, who kept a grocery in one of Quinn's houses, and claims that he should not be implicated in the wanton and outrageous attack made by the Irish upon the native born citizens in the Eighth ward. Mr. McDonald was the keeper of a grocery on Main street, from which several shots were fired. It will be seen from his statement that this shooting was altogether unprovoked, and that the man Burns and his companions were prepared with their rifles to take part in the onset. McDonald's statement completely corroborates the statements of all the other witnesses.

James McDonald states on oath: That about eight months previous to the time of the riot on Main street, between Tenth and Eleventh, he occupied the easternmost house of Quinn's row; that since he has resided there and kept a grocery, he has studiously avoided an intimacy with the people in the immediate neighborhood, and was looked upon rather suspiciously by the Irish there, and was not informed by them of any of their plans.

He states that about five o'clock on the 6th of August, he had just returned to his house from up town, and had not been at home more than five minutes when he heard shooting at the corner of Tenth and Main streets. He was at the time standing at the front door of his grocery; he saw no disturbance on the street previous. There was no unusual stir or number of persons on the street; when he heard the shooting he immediately commenced to shut up his store. Before he had completed this he saw three Irishmen, who had been shooting at the corner of Tenth and Main, running toward his house; affiant immediately ran up stairs to his mother and sister, who occupied the two front rooms over the grocery. The three Irishmen ran into the hall door of affiant's house and commenced shooting from it into the street. They were then joined by two Irishmen, one named Burns, who lived in the rear of affiant's house. Two of these men presently came up stairs, and in spite of the remonstrances and efforts of affiant, forced their way into the front room and fired their rifles several times out of the middle front window. In the mean time firing commenced at the corner of Chapel and Market, and as soon as affiant had an opportunity, and before any crowd had gathered on Main street, he left the house with his mother and sister and another woman whom he did not know, and was followed soon after by Burns' wife with an infant in her arms. They all went to a house in Paper Mill alley, where they remained undisturbed. Affiant did not see who were shot from the windows of his house; from where he stood he could not see the pavement on Main street. When he left the house he saw Rhodes lying on the corner of Main and Chapel, and Graham was, he thinks, lying in the street. The firemen assisted in saving as much as could be saved out of the house he occupied. It was known to many of his friends that he disapproved of the conduct of the Irish there, and he was not implicated with them in any way. JAMES McDONALD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th August, 1855.

L. A. WHITELEY, N. P.

The "Journal" also publishes the following statement of a respectable citizen of New York, of the facts connected with the killing of RHODES and GRAHAM.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 14, 1855.

MESSES. EDITORS.—Respected Sirs: As there is a good deal of contention in the city papers as to who was and who was not the guilty party in the late lamentable troubles on and near the corner of Main and Eleventh streets, and as I leave for my home in New York to-morrow, I will give you an impartial statement, since it has been requested over and over again by my friends of both parties. On Monday the 6th of August, to gratify myself by seeing how they managed Kentucky elections, I left my room about nine o'clock and repaired to the Fourth ward polls and from thence to the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth. I saw nothing unusual—noting more than is common on election days in New York and elsewhere. I remained till nearly twelve o'clock, M., when I returned to my dinner and was in my room till near four o'clock, P. M. Then, being joined by a friend, we sauntered out again to see what we could see. We left the Court-House and went to Main street, thence down by the Louisville Hotel, thinking we would go down as far as the Eighth ward and so return. When near the corner of Tenth and Main we saw shooting from houses which I have since understood were called "Quinn's" row; there were two men passing on the left hand side going down Main street at the time (with the exception of ourselves none others were on the side walk); they halted for a moment, and the foremost one ran on down apparently endeavoring to get out of the way, when another volley was fired from the second story of the brick house on the corner of Main and Eleventh. I should judge there were not less than ten or fifteen shots fired in that volley. The foremost man fell, and while he was trying to regain his feet the door opened from the brick on the corner, and an Irishman ran out and the cry from the house was "kill the damned Know Nothing son-of-a-b-h"; the Irishman immediately fired and the man fell; I should think it was a dead shot. Another volley of four or five guns was fired from the opposite corner, which wounded or killed the man that was with him. If either of these men had arms they did not use them nor did I see them; if they had arms I was in a position where I could have seen them. In a few moments afterwards, as times looked equally, and I was not well, I returned to my room with Mr. Stevens as he advised me.

WM. R. SMITH.

I concur fully as to all of the facts stated in the above by Mr. Smith.

JOHN STEBENS.

Here it is.—The "Louisville Courier" called last week on the "Journal" to publish the affidavit of Mr. ELLIS; and on the next day the "Journal" answered the call, by publishing the following:

On Monday evening last, I saw Rhodes, whom I have known for several years, and known to be a quiet, peaceable man, shoot down on the north side of Main street from the alley which separates Quinn's property from the property of others lying east of it. At the time Rhodes was walking quietly down the street towards his residence, and affiant knows he was doing nothing to offend any one. He also saw Graham killed; he can't say how far they fell apart (he would say some fifteen or twenty yards.) He, too, was walking quietly and peacefully along the street, interfering with no one. One man (an Irishman he believes) killed them both with a double-barrel shotgun. And of this he is certain: These men were both killed when and as he has stated, because he saw it done, with his own eyes. The man who killed them shot from or about the door of McDonald's grocery.

Aug. 11, 1855. JOHN B. ELLIS.
Jefferson County, ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, Aug. 11, 1855. J. L. DOZIER, Exam'r.

The Election.

The official vote for Governor has been received at Frankfort from 98 counties; the aggregate of which foots up—

Morehead 69,320; Clarke 62,779.

The Commonwealth says:

The returns may be relied upon as strictly accurate, as they have been carefully compiled from the office of the Secretary of State. But five counties yet remain to be heard from officially—viz.: Leitcher, Perry, Floyd, Pike and Johnson. All these are reported to give Clarke majorities; thus: Letcher 225, Perry 100, Floyd, Pike and Johnson 1850. If these reported majorities prove correct, Morehead's majority in the State will be 4,366.

We have no great confidence in these reported majorities. We still think the reported majority of 1850 in Floyd, Pike and Johnson must be too large. The reported majority in Leitcher has been changed since our last from 200 to 225. This change is according to the latest report. Whether this report is more accurate than the other, we cannot say.

Congress.—The official vote of all the districts are not in. We give below the vote of this district:

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Scott.	Perry.	Sanders.	Presion.	Marshall.	Presion.
Henry	744	893	832	709	824	923
Jefferson, } 3665 3791 2222 3655 4370 2370						
Oildham	388	486	438	372	424	482
Total	5971	6013	4103	3875	6932	4377

The result of the Congressional election is as follows:

1st District.—H. C. Burnett, Anti.
2d.—J. P. Campbell, American.
3d.—W. L. Underwood, American.
4th.—G. Talbot, Anti.
5th.—J. H. Jewett, Anti.
6th.—J. M. Elliott, Anti.
7th.—H. Marshall, American.
8th.—A. K. Marshall, American.
9th.—L. M. Cox, American.
10th.—S. F. Swope, American.

THE LEGISLATURE.

[Americans in Roman Opposition in *italic*.]

Rome, Gallatin and Carroll—Samuel Howard, Bourne and Bath—James Sudkin, Boyle, Adair and Casey—J. Woodson Burton, Bracken and Harrison—John Williams, Clinton, Cumberland, Russell and Wayne—Shelby Stone.

Calhoun, Trigg and Marshall—D. Mathewson, Christian and Todd—F. Buckner.

Floyd, Johnson and McRae—J. P. Martin, Green, Hart and Taylor—J. D. Walton.

Hickman, Ballard, Graves and Fulton—G. W. Sibley.

Keith, Oldham and Trimble—C. Allen.

Leitcher, and part of Louisville—W. H. Gwynne, Jr.—Charles Ripley.

Laurie, Whiteley, Knox, and Rockcastle—W. C. Giltis.

Long, Simpson, and Butler—T. T. Edwards.

Madison and Garrard—David Irwin.

McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell and Lyon—J. Q. A. King.

Owen, Grant and Pendleton—O. P. Hogan.

Union, and Crittenden—J. D. Readley.

Warren, Allen and Edmonds—Geo. Wright, Americans 13; Opposition 7.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adair—Nathan Gathier.

Allen—W. T. Anthony.

Barnett—J. M. Littlepage.

Barton—T. H. W. Morris and R. P. Beauchamp.

Bath—Corbin.

Boone—G. F. Lee.

Bowling—T. W. Ware.

Brockbridge—G. P. Jolley.

Bullitt—Philip Lee.

Baldwin and Edmonds—Richard Thornton.

Baldwin and McCracken—T. H. Corbell.

Brown—J. W. Bradford.

Carter—F. B. Elliott.

Caldwell and Long—G. B. Cook.

Clinton and Cumberland—Samuel Long.

Craig and Gaines—Daniel Garrard.

Crittenden—J. M. Clement.

Calloway—John L. Irvin.

Cochran and Russell—McDonald Eggle.

Franklin—W. H. Howett.

Frazier—R. H. Hunter and R. J. Spurr.

Floyd and Johnson—John B. Axner.

Fleming—W. H. Bruce, A. F. Graham.

Greenup—Richard Jones.

Graham—James Keeler.

Gresham—J. G. Lang.

Grayson—Anderson Gray.

Gurred—... Dunn.

Graves—Lucien Anderson.

Garrison—J. H. Duncan.

Hart—J. S. Bowles.

Harlan and Knox—James Culton.

Henry—E. F. Netall.

Hardin—B. Hardin Helm.

Henderson—Elijah Worham.

Hickman and Fulton—Richard Alexander.

Hicks—W. Moore.

Johnson—Frank Detherage.

Kennon—J. W. Menzies.

Landis—D. L. Thurman.

Logan—R. C. Bowling.

Louisville—John L. Whiteley, E. S. Wor-

ington and W. S. Bodley.

Lyon—W. F. Woods.

Magoffin—J. C. Compton.

McCracken—W. B. A. Baker.

Mercer—G. S. Gandy.

Moseley—E. O. Brown.

Nichols—G. F. Faris.

Noell—D. D. Morgan.

Oildham—J. M. Stover.

Owen—Henry Gilmer.

Ohio—W. J. Berry.

Padgett—A. J. Jones.

Pemberton—Charles Duncan.

Scott—... W. Bodley.

Spencer—J. B. Cochran.

Sims—John C. McCrae.

Simsbury—J. W. A. C. Brown.

Todd—J. A. Russell.

Triggs—G. B. Grasty.

Taylor—J. B. Anderson.

Trimble and Carroll—Ben Gullion.

Union—H. H. Elmer.

Warren—George C. Rogers.

Wayne—E. L. Vanwinkle.

Washington—Wm. B. Bookler.

Whitney—P. W. Mahan.

Americans 61; Opposition 6.

JOHN STEBENS.

Graduated with all the Honors.

The Richmond Whig, welcoming an ex-

cellent distinguished statesman to his country, says:

"In this stage of confusion,



Henry F. Middleton, Editor and Proprietor.

"Against the felonious wiles of foreign influence, it conveys to us the true spirit of our country, and we hope it will be constantly awake, since history and experience teach us that it is time we should become a nation of Americans."

It is time we should become a nation of Americans."

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1855

THE SHELBY NEWS
OF Sales, advertised in the Shelby News, and by bills printed at the News Office.

September 13.—Sale of Real and Personal Property, of Jas. McBrayer, dec'd of Anderson county. See advt.

AT PRIVATE SALE:

The fine Residence of Mrs. Lane, in Shelbyville.

The Farm of Col. S. Todd. See advertisement.

The Residence of J. S. Lancaster, dec'd. See advt.

Residence of W. A. Jones. See advt.

Farm of W. H. Scarce, in Woodford.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Machinery and Farm Goods. Merchants and others dealing in such articles offer to sell to us of a. H. Clegg, wholesale and retail dealers in Bonnets, Ribbons, Millinery Goods, etc. Our young friend, John W. Brush will find all at Cramon's, and he will be delighted to see the people of Shelbyville. He is a clever, genial青年 man, and H. Burkhardt. They are clever, genial青年 men, and will fill all orders promptly and satisfactorily.

Watches. See the advertisement of E. S. Sharard He is ready to fill all orders in his line.

Emerson Steam Line. John Becker carries passengers to Louisville, via Railroad, for \$1 50. See his card.

Cot Show. See the notice of S. G. Henderson giving information of his Cot Show.

Look at It. Those interested are referred to the advertisement of the Shelby News Company.

Valuable Farms for Sale. See the advertisement of Gen. W. Kavanaugh advertising a Farm, several Negroes, and Stock and Personal Property for sale.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Read all the special notices.

AMERICAN ORDER.

Thomasson Council, No. 159, Of the AMERICAN ORDER, meets in the Court House, every THURSDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock. HENRY F. MIDDLETON, President.

We are indebted to Mr. S. W. GARNETT, for a basket of fine Peaches. He has our thanks.

Mr. JAMES F. MIDDLETON has sent to our "better half," Turnep Beet, measuring 24 inches in circumference, and weighing 91 pounds.

Lexington Law School.—The Card of this School again appears in our columns; and those who are desirous of availing themselves of its advantages are referred to it. The next session of (five months) will commence on the first Monday in October. The Course of Instruction consists of daily examinations upon portions of Text Books previously designated for study, accompanied by oral explanations; also of Pleadings in Law and Equity, and the discussion of Legal Questions, in a Court held once a week, and of Exercises in drawing deeds, wills, and other legal instruments. Instruction in Medical Jurisprudence and the Law of Comity is given chiefly by oral lectures.

The Faculty is composed of gentlemen who rank with the highest in the Legal Profession in this State.

A GOOD PROPOSITION.—A correspondent of the "Louisville Journal" proposes that Rev. R. J. BRECKENRIDGE and Senator SUMNER have an oral discussion on the subject of slavery. In the hands of Mr. B., the South might well rest her cause.

REPUBLICAN.—Our readers will frequently see the term "Republican" used as designating a party in the non-negro slave States. The party which has assumed the name is composed of Abolitionists and Free-soldiers who formerly acted with the Democratic and Whig parties in those States. They have fused on the ground of common opposition to the Southern States, and style themselves the Republican party. The reader will understand the name simply to mean the Abolition party.

FALSE REINFOR.—It seems scarcely necessary, at this late day, to notice a rumor circulated through this county, about a "Rev. Mr. BAILEY" spending a night at Mr. BUNLAP's in this county, and inducing his negro boy to run off. The community are fully satisfied that there is no truth in the report, and the agitation has now subsided. But Rev. S. M. BAILEY, of the Presbyterian Church, living in Fayette county, Ky., has heard that he was the suspected individual, according to rumor, and has written to some friends of his enclosing a communication to "The Shelby News"—denying positively, and in terms of just indignation, this utterly baseless rumor.—If we supposed any individual in the county really entertained the shadow of a doubt in regard to the innocence of Mr. B., we would cheerfully comply with his request to publish his statement, containing proof of his innocence.—But we do not think that any considerate man entertains a doubt upon the subject. Mr. B. is the General Agent for the Bible Society in this State—a native of Maryland, and always a resident of a Slave State; with strong sentiments upon the subject of Slavery; and no apologist for Abolitionism in any shape or form; but entertains scorn and contempt for it and its adherents.—But this is enough.

The fact that American citizens have organized themselves into a political association, appears to strike many minds with horror. The Germans, the Irish, the Scotch, and all other aliens may, as such, band together in military companies, associations, societies, &c., and it is all right—all proper! But then, when American citizens unite together to maintain their political rights from the effect of the combined influence of these alien associations, and to preserve the institutions planted and watered by the blood of their forefathers, it is all wrong.—Foreigners have the right; but native born citizens have not! And if they attempt it, they must be denounced with all the opprobrious epithets that all the languages of earth will furnish, and then be shot down and maltreated by foreigners. Surely, this is strange doctrine; and yet it is the sum and substance of the anti-American objections to the American order.

HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE of Massachusetts died on the 18th instant.

The Louisville Press and the Riots.—The anti-American press generally are endeavoring to fix upon the Louisville Journal the blame of inciting the recent election riots in that city. There can be nothing farther from truth, than such a charge.—From first to last the Journal plead and insisted with the American party to refrain from every thing that might conduct to any disturbance of peace and good order. These invocations of the "Journal" had full weight is, to our mind, developed by the fact that when the first assaults were made in the first ward, and peaceful citizens were attacked and shot down by an armed band of foreigners, the Americans had to go home and other places to get arms to defend themselves! Does not that show they did not wish,—did not expect any difficulty; and were desirous of avoiding any?

But take the course of the anti-American papers of Louisville; weep bitter tears over the departure of some Irish and Dutch from their city. Now, is it not the fact that those who are leaving were keepers of coffee houses, and had all their preparations made before the election, to leave immediately after that time, because the City Council would not grant them licenses to keep coffee houses and retail liquors? Are not the tears shed more because of the shutting up of these doggeries and rum holes, than the loss of the men who kept them?

NORTH CAROLINA.—The returns from this State elect three Americans and six anti-Americans. We did not expect anything better, in that State, at this election. The State was so awfully gerrymandered, that it is really surprising that the Americans carried more than one district.

TENNESSEE.—The official vote is not yet published. Johnson is elected by about two thousand five hundred majority. Seven Americans and three anties elected to Congress. In the Legislature the Americans have the majority.

ALABAMA.—The anti-American candidate for Governor is elected, as was expected. We have not seen any statement as to whether the Americans elected any members to Congress or not.

Galling for Proscription.—In Washington City, the anti-Americans have an Association, called the "Union Association of Washington City." On the evening of the 7th instant the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That a committee of one of this Association be appointed from each Ward to wait upon the President of the United States, and request him to order the removal of every person now in office in this city in any of the Departments who may belong to the American party, or to the order of Know-Nothings; and also to instruct every master workman employed on or about the public works, to discharge all persons under them who belong to an order suspected of favoring such party.

This is moving matters with a vengeance. How many of the members would get office, if the President would obey the request, does not appear.

President Pierce and Bishop Hughes.—In the Washington Union of the 8th instant, this singular paragraph appeared:

"There was no charge against Franklin Pierce which did more injury to the cause of Gen. Scott, in 1852, than that which held the former responsible for the famous anti-Catholic clause in the constitution of New Hampshire."

Now this paragraph strikes us as very significant. It was a serious injury to Gen. Scott, to charge that Gen. PIERCE was a citizen of New Hampshire—a State that, by her Constitution, excluded Catholics from office. And why was it an injury to Gen. Scott?—Because it secured to Mr. PIERCE many Protestant votes, and lost to Gen. Scott many more,—we can name some in this county. Besides it secured to Gen. Pierce the entire vote: for, soon as the charge was made, and Protestant votes were thereby secured to Gen. P., the Pierce party leaders took the necessary steps to keep the Papal votes from Gen. Scott, by the bargain with Archbishop Hughes.—Yet, on the day of the election we find them marching up to the polls and voting with CASSIUS M. CLAY and all his adherents B. L. CLARKE and the entire Sag Nite State ticket! By a reference to the vote of 1851, it will be seen, that in those counties where C. M. CLAY obtained his largest vote, there is where CLARKE has gained most upon PIERCE's vote. Let us take for example the vote in the following counties.—We give the vote of POWELL and C. M. CLAY, in 1851, PIERCE in 1852, and CLARKE; and we would call attention to the fact that the vote of CLAY and POWELL, in most cases, approximate to that of CLARKE's:

	1851	1852	1855
Powell	Clay	Pierce	Clarke
Cal.	150	150	200
Eastl.	287	179	232
Garrard.	272	198	236
Knox.	303	76	164
Laudr.	264	46	187
Linn.	514	102	150
Madison.	513	670	541
Monroe.	407	123	350
Pulaski.	788	626	505
Rockcastle.	135	128	97
Todd.	431	75	422
Washington.	705	99	680
Wayne.	435	71	442
	203	95	143

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.—Notwithstanding the success of Johnson, the Sag-Nite candidate for Governor in Tennessee, the American party has good reason to consider the result of the recent election in that State a triumph of American principles. We believe that it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the American party have elected a majority of the Congressmen and also have a majority of the State Legislature. The following, from the Memphis Whig, exhibits the true position of the party in Tennessee. We have no fears that the people of our sister State will fail to see and to avow the truth and justice and excellence of American principles so soon as they have been properly expounded among them:

The American Party in Tennessee.—Whilst the anti-Americans are crowing very loudly over the result in Tennessee, it would be well if they would let the world know what cause of gratulation they can find in the result. When Meredith P. Gentry received the nomination of the American party at Nashville, the Order was not over 32,000 strong in the State. Three months ago the American party in Tennessee would have been defeated by twenty thousand votes.

In that short space of time they have added over three thousand per week in their numerical strength, and had the election been postponed two weeks longer they would have carried the State by a larger majority than it has gone against us.

To-day the American Order is strong enough to elect its candidate, and if Americans will only prove true to themselves, at the next election in 1856 it will be a hard matter to find the man who goes on, and its effects will be proved in a few days.

Here the reader will observe, are facts, developed by figures, proving that the political friends of C. M. CLAY—those who supported him for Governor, probably without exception voted for B. L. CLARKE.—

The natural affinity of the principles of the anti-American party and of those persons of Abolition proclivities, who supported C. M. CLAY, brought them on the day of the election together to vote for CLARKE.—"Birds of a feather flock together!"

We should think that here in Kentucky, the anti-American semi-Papal party, if it were not so deeply steeped in deception, would blush to speak or hear the word Abolitionists.

The anti-American victory in Virginia has formed the theme of great rejoicing in the European papers. The consequence is, that the stream of immigration, which had been checked for a while, has again commenced rolling its tide of pauperism and poverty into this country.

Lynching.—Within a few weeks two murderers have been executed under lynch law in Wisconsin. MAYBERRY murdered a man who had kindly taken him up on the road in a buggy; DEBAR, murdered a man and family. The death penalty has been abolished by law in Wisconsin. And on the rendering of verdicts of Guilty against the above named criminals, the populace took each from the hands of the officers; shockingly maltreated them, and then hung them.

Northern Wheat.—A farmer of our county requests us to warn his agricultural brethren against sending to the Northern and Southeastern States seed wheat.—They may obtain a good variety; but, if in so, they introduce the joint worm, the chintz-bug, the weevil, and other pests that have this summer annoyed the agriculturists there, and, in some cases, destroyed the wheat crop, he very justly concludes that the introduction of their varieties of wheat would be far more injurious than beneficial.

The Departed.—The anti-American press of Louisville weep bitter tears over the departure of some Irish and Dutch from their city. Now, is it not the fact that those who are leaving were keepers of coffee houses, and had all their preparations made before the election, to leave immediately after that time, because the City Council would not grant them licenses to keep coffee houses and retail liquors? Are not the tears shed more because of the shutting up of these doggeries and rum holes, than the loss of the men who kept them?

NORTHERN KENTUCKIAN FAIR—CHANGE OF TIME.—The Danville "Tribune" of the 17th, says:

The Board of Directors of the Central Kentucky Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association, at their last meeting decided to commence the approaching annual fair on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1855, instead of Tuesday, Oct. 2d, as heretofore announced. This change has been made in order to accommodate those owners of Stock who desire to exhibit at the Emancipation fair as well as at our own.

MURDER AT DANVILLE.—On the 13th instant WALTER McGINNIS, aged about sixty years was shot and killed by ROBERT HARRISON. It is said that McG. had threatened to kill H. on sight; and so Harrison armed, and on McGinnis coming into a store where he was, instantly shot him. The Grand Jury being in session, an indictment was immediately found against him for murder. He was committed to jail.

Letter from Julian.—GEORGE W. JULIAN, a leading Abolitionist in Indiana writes the subjoined letter to the National Era. Mark what he says: "Know Nothingism has murdered the anti-slavery cause in Indiana."

DUEL PREVENTED.—Information having been lodged with the Police of Washington City, it is believed that the get-up of the House of Representatives, few years ago, by a nefarious bargain with the Abolitionists in Congress, to give them control of the most important committees of the House. He is now Special Mail Agent under the Abolitionized and Romanized Administration of Gen. PIERCE!

Commercial.

(From the Louisville Courier.)

LOUISVILLE MARKET.—**BAGGING AND ROPE.**—The market dull. We hear of small sales at 165@16c, and rope at \$28@24c.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—Sales of middling at 7@7½c; batting, 11@11½c. Cotton yarns are firm, steady, and sales at 165@17c; doys 5@5½c; carded cotton at 165@17c; oil and tarred cordage at 165@17c; oiled and tarred cordage at 165@17c; packing twine, 25@26c.

INDLES.—Sperm candles, nose and ear candles, in lots, at 22c, 7½c off for cash; pressed oil candles at 165@17c; common mould, 11@12c; best.

DRIED APPLES.—Apples, from the country, retail at 36c@37c; dried 28c; straw, 63@65c; rice 5@6c; HEMP.—The receipts small, with sales at 165@17c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Flour—extra brands \$6 50; Wheats \$6 00; Oats 2@2½c; corn 7@7½c; GROCERIES.—Tea, coffee, 1½@1½c; new mashes 36c@37c; old 28c; sugar, 63@65c; rice 5@6c; HEMP.—The receipts small, with sales at 165@17c.

INDLES.—Sperm candles, nose and ear candles, in lots, at 22c, 7½c off for cash; pressed oil candles at 165@17c; common mould, 11@12c; best.

DRIED PEACHES.—Apples, from the country, retail at 36c@37c; dried 28c; straw, 63@65c; rice 5@6c; HEMP.—The receipts small, with sales at 165@17c.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS.—Sales of prime at 31@32c; combed shirts, 32@33c; plain shirts, 31@32c; combed collars, 32@33c.

FURNISHING GOODS.—Silk, gauge, merino, cotton Drawers black and fancy Cravats, Scars, and Neck Ties; silk, Linen thread, Merino, and cotton Drawers, black, brown and fancy colors; Gloves, mittens, stockings, &c.; a full assortment of Millinery Goods, trimming, blunder-pins and straw bonnets; a lot of plain English Straw Bonnets, &c.; very red, green, blue, &c., to reduce the present stock as much as possible.

CHAMBERS' CLOTHING.—I have on hand a neat and well selected assortment of Children's Clothing, which are requested to call and examine, as I am satisfied part of my stock will interest to purchase of me.

JOHN M. TODD.—DEALER in Gentleman's FINE CLOTHING; Furnishing Goods, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Children's Clothing, &c., Hodges' Building, St. Clair Street, KY. July 11, 1855.

FURNISHING GOODS.—Silk, gauge, merino, cotton Drawers black and fancy Cravats, Scars, and Neck Ties; silk, Linen thread, Merino, and cotton Drawers, black, brown and fancy colors; Gloves, mittens, stockings, &c.; a full assortment of Millinery Goods, trimming, blunder-pins and straw bonnets; a lot of plain English Straw Bonnets, &c.; very red, green, blue, &c., to reduce the present stock as much as possible.

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The Garland.

A LOVELY WOMAN'S KISS.

I've banqueted on luxuries,
Produced in every clime,
I've feasted on rich little soup,
And smothered oysters prime;
But nothing so delicious is
Within a world like this,
As soft caresses seasoned by
A lovely woman's kiss.

I've glouted o'er the festive board,
And drank rich draughts of wine—
I've listened at the or'fer,
To many a drowsy tune;
But oh, I never, never met
Such sweet excess of bliss,
As thrills the soul when lips receive
A lovely woman's kiss.

In glistening halls of spender rare—
I've passed the night hours—
In grand, beautiful and fair;
I've wandered 'mid the flowers;
But there's a deer joy than these—
A joy I would not miss—
A heavenly taste which is found
In a lovely woman's kiss.

To the last hour when death draws near,
In darkness and in gloom,
May woman's smile my pathway cheer,
And light me to the tomb;
And when we meet, may we take flight
To other worlds than these—
The may it wait to the skies
By lovely woman's kiss!

Miscellaneous.

JUDGE PUNDERFORD'S JOKE.

Judge Punderford—impressed with a conviction that justice never fulfilled its mission better than when "Judge" was placed before his name; Judge to his wife, Judge to his family, Judge at home and abroad—rigidly and unflinchingly, Judge James Punderford to everybody, particularly to devils!

A judge who would have held himself in most reliable court on sufficient complaint, and sentenced himself to be hung, if proved guilty of a capital offence, without mercy or compunction—but a man who would have refused to budge an inch, had there been one word too many, or one too few, in any of the legal papers!

He was sixty years of age; but it would have been impossible to convict him, in his own opinion, of being an old man. True, his hair was quite grey; his features deeply furrowed; and his nervous system much deranged; but justice, through the bar and the bench, was answerable for that.

He appeared to feel as young as ever—possibly he did; though, now and then, a twinge of rheumatic pain reminded him—that he was sixty years old, nothing of the kind; but that the wind had shifted to the east—that a storm was soon coming on, or that the nature of Judge Jas. Punderford, was in some way or other tormenting him.

The judge was quite wealthy—owned a large and elegant residence—and had sufficient banking interest to render him easy on the score of money. His wife had died some two years previous to his introduction to the reader, and his family now consisted of Judge Punderford, Judge Punderford's only son, who resided with his father, and Punderford's two married daughters, who lived near neighbors to their august parent. He kept a number of servants; left his household affairs to a housekeeper; and made the best of his somewhat lonely condition; often regretting that he was a widower, and that there were so few women in the world worthy to take the place of the lamented Mrs. P.

The Judge was seated in his library, no one present but his son Jack—"Jack Pundit," as he was humorously called by his fellows, and "Jack, you rascal," as the old man almost invariably addressed him, when alone with him, as if to remind him that he was always on trial for his follies.

He was about one and twenty years of age; a very interesting young man, according to the declaration of this lady friend; as wild and reckless as his father was sedate—given to the popular follies of the day; had a circle of fashionable gallants and boon companions; but withal, was naturally intelligent, well educated, possessed an off-hand feeling of manliness and honor; and with all his faults, was really noble and generous in his disposition.

Judge Punderford had been busily engaged with his papers; Jack had been looking thoughtfully into the fire; both were silent.

"Jack, you rascal," said his father, at last, "What are you thinking about?"

"Matrimony," was "Jack you rascal's" brief reply.

"I thought as much, before I had the positive evidence, but let me inform you that matrimony is the last subject you should think about, without you are going to marry. Let me have no more Miss Matilda affairs. Matrimony without marriage is a humbug! But I perceive that you are bent on getting your neck into a noose."

"Nothing of the sort," was the response. "I have met a beautiful woman; the fairest and best of her sex; the charming—"

"The same old story. Why don't you have a little perception—judge soundly, and judge for yourself. He who would be truly wise, must never receive a truth till he has stripped it of an error! For instance if this charming Miss of yours is praised for her beautiful hair, acknowledged its beauty, but prove her beautiful hair to be a wig!"

Jack was quite horrified at this profane suggestion against the charming Miss Bates. "My mind's made up," said he doggedly, and then he looked dogged into the fire.

"Then we will hear your verdict—that is, what is your mind made up to?"

"To marry Miss Bates."

"Miss Bates, umph! Daughter of the late Artemas Bates, I suppose?"

"The same."

"Umph! I knew her father when he was laboring on a farm at ten dollars a month! He was always honest, but poor. The family are respectable enough, but have no position. As to the daughter, or the particular daughter to whom you allude, she may be well enough, but could not seriously think of such an alliance."

"But I could, and I have," rejoined Jack, very seriously. "Malvina Bates is the best girl I ever knew—the kindest, the most charming, the most talented, and I really love her."

This was more than Jack had ever said in favor of any other woman, and his words astonished his father not a little.

"I don't believe a word of it. Are you in the habit of visiting Miss Bates?"

"I see her occasionally."

"Then I shall write Miss Bates a letter, placing her on guard against me. She will tell her that you are a knave, a rascal, a deceiver, sir! what do you think of that?"

"It's favorable, if you will allow me to present her your letter! A little whole-some abuse, judiciously administered, has made many a man's fortune, especially with the opposite sex. I shall tell her that you are angry because I refused to marry the Governor's daughter, on her account, and then, won't she love me?"

Jack chuckled triumphantly, and his father said no more about the letter. See-

ing that he had made an impression, Jack continued.

"If you knew Miss Bates, you would not say a word against her, or in opposition to my wishes. I shall urge my desire till you grant it."

But the Judge was not to be thus beaten. "I have no objection to your marrying," said he, seriously; "in fact the sooner you marry the better; but let it be with some one who is worthy of being Mrs. Punderford. Marry, but don't forget your dignity or your dignity."

"As for Miss Bates, I have not seen her since she was a child, as you have hinted; but I know her family are poor, and altogether out of our circle. She may be attractive—doubtless she is, or she would not have obtained such a hold upon your mind as you seem to evince; but I have no doubt your 'love' will go the way of all your past loves in a couple of weeks."

"She is too good a girl to trifl with, but not one that I could receive as my wife. So, whatever may be your present infatuation, say no more to me on the subject of marrying her. That is out of the question. I shall never consent to it—never!"

The judge spoke kindly, but appeared unusually serious. Jack didn't speak at all, but he looked quite as serious as his father, and a great deal more resolute.

About a week after the foregoing conversation, Judge Punderford came into his son's room, in high spirits, smiling, rubbing his hands together, and stepping as lively as he had been forty years younger.

"It's a capital joke," said he, "capital! I wish you could have seen her!"

"Seen who?" asked Jack lazily.

"Sit down, you rascal, and I will tell you all about it! what a pleasure it is for an old man to have a son he can put confidence in. I always tell you my important secrets, for you are generally sensible in your advice and discreet in your conversation."

"Except when Miss Bates is concerned," suggested Jack with a bitter sarcasm.

"Oh, hang Miss Bates! If you had seen her, you would never mention—"

"But who is her?" interrupted Jack.

"Why the charming creature that has been to see me, and visited me, also, day before yesterday, the most charming young lady I ever saw. The joke is a capital one—capital!" and again the Judge seriously thought for a few moments, of offering marriage!"

"The d—l you did!" cried Jack in alarm.

"Certainly; and if I had felt sure that she could be persuaded to accept, I might have proposed, and promised to die within three years, if possible, leaving her the bulk of my property. The only thing that prevented, was the deep love for the other party, and the constancy and devotion she had given him."

"Thunder!" said Jack; and Jack never said "thunder," only when he was vexed as well as extremely astonished.

"However," continued the Judge, I shall be better satisfied at seeing the dear creature happy with the man of her choice. He's a lucky dog for such a woman is not found every day. If you, instead of flirting around with the fashionable butterflies of society, would marry a pure minded, lovely and interesting young lady, such an one as Miss Norton, I should be gratified. But bless me! it is getting late. I must send for Mr. Carson at once."

And Judge Punderford soon passed out of the room, leaving Jack with a very singular look of intelligence and gratification upon his features, he muttered:

"None of your Miss Bates? We'll see."

The evening was pretty well advanced. In Judge Punderford's handsomely furnished library which was unusually well lighted a party had collected, consisting of four persons, two of whom were masked—the Judge sat rigidly in his chair with a grave expression upon his countenance, and looked at the minister. The minister was looking at the Judge, and occasionally at the lovers; and the lovers were looking at each other. Seated side by side upon the o'-the tall and well knit form of the young man, and the beauteous person of Miss Norton, would have reminded an observer of the oak and the ivy; he all strength and manliness, and she all gentleness and love.

They rise and stand before the man of God, the young man serious, the fair young being by his side, thrilling with joyous excitement. The solemn questions are asked—the low, glad earnest responses are given, and the happy couple are declared man and wife. Then the eyes of the Judge are fixed earnestly upon them for the moment, in which the minister had answered did not seem to be "Miss Norton," and the minister had uttered the bridegroom's name in such a low voice that the Judge did not understand it. He seems to question; and from them he looks to Mr. Carson.

"You may unmash," said his father, a delicate master and one in which her feelings were intimately concerned; not exactly to ask my legal services but my advice to a matter that appeared to have a great and important bearing upon her future career. Her name she said was Miss Ellen Norton—"

"Gracious! you are getting poetical!" ejaculated Jack. "I hope you didn't fall in love with her?"

"Lovey-fairy—it's a capital joke," proceeded the Judge. "I invited her to be seated, and waited to hear what had procured me the honor of such a delightful interview. She spoke and such delicious voice! Talk about the warbling of birds; the best of them are bull-frogs in comparison with the warbling voice of this visitor."

"She said she had come to see me on a delicate master and one in which her feelings were intimately concerned; not exactly to ask my legal services but my advice to a matter that appeared to have a great and important bearing upon her future career. Her name she said was Miss Ellen Norton—"

"Miss was her name. She is of medium height, very bright eyes, black hair, lovely features—and such exquisite grace in every one of those characters. Do you know her?"

"I will not be certain," said Jack dubiously, but with a very singular look upon his features, as if certain of more than he cared to express; "but I believe that I have seen her."

"So you could never forget her, if you had your eyes and ears about you. Well, this lovely young creature was in love with a young man, and very deeply and devotedly in love, if there was anything in judging by her words. She was poor, almost friendless, her lover was the son of a rich man, heir expectant to a large fortune. He had asked her to become his wife, and she had accepted him; and since that time had learned that his father never would consent to their union, and this information had made her very wretched."

"And what did she want of you?" asked Jack.

"My advice of course. Advice from a man that is capable of giving it—advice from Judge James Punderford!"

"And you gave it?" said Jack eagerly.

"Of course I did. She did not know whether to marry the object of her choice or not, in view of the father's opposition. From all that I can learn, the aforesaid object was very much after your parent, a graceless young scamp, your rascal, but good hearted and well meaning, and in this case, very much devoted to my client—that is to Miss Norton—and really sincere in his desire to marry her. You know that I have never advised a resort to extremes, in any case, as the best course of procedure—my practice was always against it; but in this instance, after conversing an hour or so with Miss Norton, I concluded that the young scamp's father was a heartless old reprobate, not to appreciate her charms and her worth, and my advice to this point, that she marry him, and that he was to pay her every cent of his weekly allowance as soon as she could lay hands on him, finding she felt convinced of his sincerity, and that he was able to support her independently of assistance from his father."

"To marry Miss Bates?"

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"She is too good a girl to trifl with, but not one that I could receive as my wife. So, whatever may be your present infatuation, say no more to me on the subject of marrying her. That is out of the question. I shall never consent to it—never!"

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